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Administrative Aims Bared By Shidehara In Press Statement

Establishment of Democracy, Rehabilitation, Economic Adjustments Stressed

Full efforts for the establishment of a democratic government, speedy solution of the various economic and rehabilitation problems confronting the nation, readjustment of the various government organs and reform of education were among the various subjects covered by Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara in his statement, clarifying his administrative policy, issued to the press on Tuesday.

The full text of his statement follows:

"Most unexpectedly, an Imperial Command to form a Cabinet has come to me.

"At the hour of changes unprecedented in the history of our nation, it is my humble desire to discard all personal considerations and make the best of what will likely be my last opportunity to serve the state. The responsibility of the new Cabinet in the face of a great national crisis is certainly great. Its ultimate goal is to establish a system of government based upon righteousness and to formulate a foreign policy in accordance with the great principles of international justice and common prosperity of mankind, ensuring thereby the peaceful development of our people and contributing ultimately to the advancement of world civilization.

"It is the intention of the government to devote its best efforts to the execution of the necessary reforms of the various organs of administration and to the carrying out of the policies so urgently demanded of a new Japan so that the entire nation may look to the future with confidence and hope.

1. Establishment of Democratic Government.

"Early in the Meiji Era the Charter Oath of Five Articles was proclaimed setting forth the fundamental concept of a political structure on the basis of respect for public opinion. It is most regrettable that of recent years the principles of Constitutionalism were corrupted, leading the people astray, and finally resulting in a national calamity that has now fallen upon us.

"The Government intends, in accordance with the Charter Oath of Five Articles, to uphold the fundamental rights of the people, to restore completely the freedom of press, assembly, and association and to establish a democratic rule.

"As regards reform in the organization of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, the Government is desirous of arriving at a speedy decision and of putting it into effect with dispatch.

"It is of the utmost necessity to formulate and carry out appropriate measures for the adjustment of the food problem. The Goveernment is called upon to devise various policies to cope with the situation. The fundamental point is that any plan must be elaborated with the cooperation of the people in order to surmount the difficulties. The food situation today is extremely grave. I believe, however, the solution of the problem will not be impossible if only the entire nation makes up its mind to overcome the difficulties in cooperation with the Government. There are besides many other important problems such as those relating to clothing and housing in order to assure the stability of national life. The Government will do its utmost to realize their solution.

3. Rehabilitation of Devastated Areas

Side by side with the problems of food, clothing and housing, there is a question no less important, namely, the question of rehabilitation of the war-devastated areas. A great many cities and towns have been laid waste. We have lost a major part of our industrial equipment. It is necessary to devise a rehabilitation plan with farsightedness and determination free from the trammels of the past. We should not be preoccupied with matters of the immediate future, but map out a program on a grand scale from a long-range viewpoint.

4. Unemployment Problem.

"The Government is fully aware of the fact that the question of unemployment constitutes a matter of profound concern on the part of the people. In case the various measures of the Government are put into operation in a satisfactory manner the unemployment question itself will naturally be solved to a large exten. Nevertheless, the Government is making concrete plans regarding the inauguration of public works and land developmenot enterprises which are to be put into practice when and where they may be wanted.

5. Relief to War Sufferers and Aid to Japanese Subjects Residing Abroad and Demobilized Men.

All possible steps will be taken with respect to the question of providing relief to war sufferers and extending aid to Japanese subjects and armed forces residing abroad together with their rapid repatriation as well as the affording of protection to returning soldiers and bereaved families of servicemen as it constitutes one of the urgent problems confronting the Government.

6. Readjustment of Administrative Organs.

"The Government will undertake drastic renovation of all branches of the administrative system by standing evils of officialdom and laxity of discipline. No mercy will be shown to any official, high and low, who is guilty of misconduct. On the other hand, there will be paved for the recruiting of talented men into the Government service in order to promote the efficiency of administration.

7. Financial and Industrial Policy.

"Regarding postwar finance, I intend to adopt a policy of thorough going retrenchment of the various activities which have expanded in line with our war efforts. I also intend to re-examine the rice policy and re-orient controlled economy at the same time paying full consideration in proportion to their importance to the problems of stabilization of the people's livelihood, reconversion of industries and promotion of cultural activities. As regards concrete measures to realize these policies, they will be made public one after another in due course.

8. Education and Thought Problem.

"Old time militarism and regimentation will be replaced by a progressive system of education having in view the full development of individuality and sense of service to state and community, while special effort will be exerted toward the development of human culture and natural science. In these days of radical changes the people are apt to fall into a mood of dejection and despair. The Government will leave no stone unturned in order to heighten the nation's morale, to quicken the ethical sense of the people and to foster the spirit of enterprise and progress."

Speaker Shimada Rejects 9 Members' Resignations; Fears Movement to Quit

Speaker Toshio Shimada of the House of Representatives has rejected the resignations sent in by Chuko Ikezaki and eight other members of the Lower House because they felt themselves responsible for the war. In taking his action Speaker Shimada took into consideration the probable influence his acceptance of the resignations would produce upon other House members. He also suspected that the procedure followed by the members was faulty. There is a possibility that the nine members whose resignations have been returned by the Speaker will send in resignations again. In that event he is expected to deal with each case in accordance with a policy he will follow in dealing with members anxious to resign responsibility for the war.

Duel Post for Tsugita

The concurrent holding of the post of director-general of the Research Board of the Cabinet by Daizaburo Tsugita, Minister without Portfolio and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, was announced under date of October 9.

Under the same date Rear Admiral Sokichi Takagi was relieved of his post of Vice-Chief Secretary of the Cabinet at his own request.

Formal appointment of Eikichi Araki, Vice-Governor of the Bank of Japan, as its Governor was announced under date of October 9.

Freeing Political Prisoners

Two hundred and nineteen prisoners jailed for political offenses are being released in accordance with the Allied Supreme Headquarters orders, says Domei. Among these are four men involved in the so-called Tenrikyo (Shinto) Cult Incident, namely, head of the cult Aijiro Onishi, Genyemon Iwata, Satoru Kishi and Yoshio Koura, as well as Kunindo Kamiyama of the Federation of cooperation and Renoyation who violated the Peace Preservation Law.

Hess En Route to Nuremberg

Rudolf Hess, former deputy to Adolf Hitler, on Sunday was flown to Germany under guard in a Royal Air Force transport plane from an airfield near the Welsh Hospital where he had been held, according to a London report on Monday. Hess' final destination is Nuremberg where high ranking Nazis will be tried as war criminals.

Allied Forces Seize Over $250 Millions Of Hidden Reserves

Gold, Silver, Platinum Hoarded by Japanese Government Taken Into Custody

Gold, silver and platinum reserves in Japan of more than $250,000,000 have been seized by Allied authorities and will be concentrated in vaults of the Imperial Mint and the Bank of Japan pending disposition instructions, according to a PRO press release.

The seizure was co-incident with a disclosure that the Japanese Army and Navy had not accounted to the government for a single penny of its expenditures since 1937, and that the two services' own paymasters were two or three years behind with their own reports.

Although the Army and Navy holdings of gold and silver were more than $12,000,000, the Finance Ministry did not know that they had an ounce, Allied Authorities said.

Taken into Allied custody were over 58,000,000 ounces of gold bullion, silver bullion and gold coin, alone valued at more than $250,000,000, plus 33,400 ounces of platinum and ¥27,122,417 in silver coin. Included in the reserves were those of the Japanese government, Army and Navy, and the Bank of Japan. Also seized were reserves in the Bank of Japan belonging to the Bank of Thailand, Bank of Indo-China, Federal Reserve Bank of China, Bank of Italy and Bank of Chosen.

The operation started with the recent closing of the wartime bank Monday when the Sixth and Eighth Army troops surrounded such places as the Imperial Army Headquarters and Navy Ministry buildings in Tokyo, military arsenals in Tokyo and Osaka, precious metals companies and warehouses. Detachment commanders with interpreters and C.I.C. personnel entered the buildings and located responsible officials who pointed out the actual location of the reserves. Thereupon the rooms concerned were placed under heavy guard while the rest of the building was re-opened for normal business. Before the rooms containing the valuable hoards were found, all movement in and out of the surrounded buildings was halted. The searches and seizures were accomplished quietly, with a minimum of interference with normal business activities in the buildings. The Navy Ministry and Army Headquarters Buildings were held "in status quo" for about an hour.

Allied authorities said the purpose of the searches and seizures was to make sure the reserves did not disappear. Those at the Navy Ministry and Army Headquarters had the additional purpose of obtaining basic records which might show what looted property fell into the hands of the Japanese Army and Navy during the conquest of other areas. The authorities said that study and analysis would have to be made of all the records that have been seized, and that accurate results would not be known for some time.

The vaults of the Bank of Japan were examined 10 days ago, at the time when similar searches were made to obtain records and assets belonging to banks and financial institutions that had been active in financing Japanese war production and expansion activities abroad. Certain findings in connection with Monday's and Tuesday's searches were made, but the big picture of the holdings of the government and the Army and Navy could not be obtained because the ministry had dispersed records and funds to guard against bombing damage.

Allied authorities said they were "astounded" to learn the Army and Navy had made no reports on their "extraordinary expenditures" since 1937. "The Finance Ministry told us they had no records at all as to what balances the Army and Navy had, and the Finance Ministry did not know the Army or Navy had a single ounce of precious metals," a spokesman said. "When the two services produced certain figures for us, the Ministry said it was the first time they had seen any figures with respect to the matter. "There was absolutely no accounting by the Army and Navy to the Finance Ministry. The two services drew their money from a master account with the Bank of Japan, and only the Army and Navy knew what was done with it.

In the Japanese homeland itself, the searches and seizures resulted in Allied authorities taking custody f gold, silver and platinum that was obtained from the following sources:

JAPANESE ARMY:

Silver bullion: 251,560,000 grams (8,049,920 ounces) $6,037,440. Platinum bars: 684,553 grams (21,906 ounces).

JAPANESE NAVY:

Silver bullion: 248,347,000 grams (7,947,104 ounces) $5,760,328. Gold bullion: 1,306 grams (42 ounces) $1,463. Platinum bars: 347,150 grams (11,109 ounces)

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT:

Silver bullion: 608,591,391 grams (35,472,013 ounces) $26,904,009. Gold bullion: 6,265,630 grams (200,500 ounces) $7,017,500. Gold coin: Gold content 224,169 grams (7,173 ounces $271,055. Platinum bars: 13,322 grams (426 ounces) Silver coin: ¥26,765,336.

BANK OF JAPAN:

Gold bullion: 98,118,809 grams (3,139,802 ounces) $109,893,070. Gold coin: Gold content 12,593,752 grams (403,000 ounces) $14,105,000. Silver coin: ¥14,321.

In the Bank of Japan, gold and silver belonging to foreign banks was taken into custody as follows:

BANK OF THAILAND:

Gold bullion: 38,854,993 grams (1,243,360 ounces) $43,517,600.

BANK OF INDO-CHINA:

Gold bullion: 33,856,814 grams (1,057,818 ounces) $37,023,630.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF CHINA:

Silver bullion: 13,228,000 grams 423,296 ounces) $314,472. Gold bullion: 607,152 grams (19,429 ounces) $680,015. Silver coin: ¥342,760.

BANK OF ITALY:

Gold Bullion: 218,281 grams (6,825 ounces).

In addition, 42 boxes containing property of the Bank of Chosen (Korea) were seized but as yet they have not been opened and their contents have not been ascertained. Reported by the Japanese but not yet seized by the Allies were gold holdings in Singapore and gold holdings in Formosa and Manchuria.

The Japanese Army reported it had 1,000,000 grams (1 ton) (4,800 ounces) of bullion, valued at $178,000, in Formosa. The Japanese government reported 84,989 grams (2,720 ounces) of gold bullion, valued at $95,200 in the Mukden branch of the Central Bank of Manchuria.

A partial list of establishments searched for gold, silver and platinum follows:

Two military arsenals in Tokyo. One military arsenal in Osaka. Imperial Japanese Army Headquarters Tokyo. Navy Ministry, Tokyo. Navy factory, Numazu. Yokosuka Naval Factory. Warehouse of th Naval Warship Construction Board, Osaka. Okabane Manufacturinj Company, Tokyo. Nihon Katetsu Company, Tokyo. Hikoyuki Sugita Warehouse, Yokohama. Tokuriki Metal Industry Company, Tokyo Tanaka Precious Metal Company, Tokyo. Naval Technical Institute Tokyo.

Talks on Indo-China By France and Annam Reported as Failure

Domei

LONDON, October 9.—Discussions between the French authorities and Annamite leaders concerning the future of Indo-China have broken down, Reuters said today quoting the official communique broadcast by the New Delhi radio. The talks began in Saigon on October 3 when arrangements were made for cease fire and exchange of all hostages held by the Annamese.

BYRNES, SENATORS CONFER

Contents not Disclosed on Talks of International Topics

James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State, conferred behind closed doors on Tuesday with the Senate Foreign Relation Committee, according to a Washington report. The meeting lasted two hours and a half and Senator Tom Connally, Texas Democrat, and chairman of the Committee, said that Secretary Byrnes gave a full and frank report on the overall foreign policy of the nation.

The senator furthermore said that the Secretary of State discussed all aspects of the international situation covering affairs in Japan, central and southern Europe and South America. Beyond this, he declined to reveal further details.

1,681 Chinese Sail Home

Chinese laborers numbering 1,681 in Niigata and Toyama Prefectures boarded the Enoshima Maru, 6,600 tons and left Niigata Harbor on October 9 for home. They were all employed as stevedores at Niigata Harbor or engaged in mining at Akaya mine. In order to escort the Chinese repatriates home some 40 American officers boarded the same ship and two doctors of the Niigata Medical College also accompanied the repatriates.

Pirates Active Off Malaya

British destroyer has been sent from Singapore along the east coast of Malaya to clean up pirates operating with armed junks against coastal shipping, according to a London dispatch on Monday.

Continuous Rainfall Causes Many Floods

Hyogo's Crops Hit Hard, Swollen Rivers Wreak Havoc, Rail Service Disrupted

The heavy rainfall that has poured down upon Japan in a steady stream since October 3 has resulted in widespread havoc. Rail traffic in many areas has been disrupted, and swollen rivers have washed away bridges and have surged over their crumbling embankments flooding fields and houses.

Rivers in Niigata Prefecture have risen tremendously, particularly the Shinano River which has risen 18 feet higher than the standard water level at the town of Ojiya.

As a result, a part of the river bank near Ojiya collapsed and the Asahi Bridge was washed away. Many other bridges on the river have been destroyed or washed away.

The railway service in Okayama Prefecture was paralyzed. Due to the overflowing of the Yoshii River, railroad traffic between Seto and Kumayama on the Sanyo line was suspended at noon Tuesday. It is not known when the line will be reopened.

In Hyogo Prefecture, fears were expressed for the crops which the authorities said would be depleted to half with the typhoon in September and the present floods. Although exact details were not available as telephone wires were down, as known up to noon Tuesday, 51 houses were completely demolished, seven were half ruined, 508 submerged, 3,898 inundated under the floors and seven bridges swept away.

In the Kyoto area 2,543 houses were flooded and 34 bridges washed away. Also 2,155 chobu of fields (one chobu equals 2.5 acres) were under water and at 11 places embankments gave way.

Traffic was suspended between Tengo Yura and Kurita on the Fukuchiyama Line. Between Toshima and Hanawa and at more than 10 other places on the Minobu Line traffic was suspended with bridges down and dikes broken. It is expected it will take over two months before repairs can be completed. On the Iida Line the embankment crumbled between Urakawa and Tenryubashi while at more than 40 places bridges had been swept away, tunnels collapsed. There is no hope of recoveryo until the end of next month.

WORKERS OPPOSE REDS

Group Led by Yoshimatsu, Fuji Passes Resolution

A resolution to fight Communism was passed by the preparatoy committee of the All-Japan Workers' League led by Masakazu Yoshimatsu and Yoshio Fuji at a meeting held on October 9 at the headquarters of the organization on the Ginza.

The resolution said:

"The doctrine of Communism is not the only one which will be the solution of the problem of guaranteeing the living of the working mass. We understand that only by living up to terms of the Potsdam Proclamation we can be sure of a continued existence of the system of the Tenno, and while working for the establishment of democracy in our country, we hereby declare war on the Communists who would destroy the national structure of our country. The terror of the secret police is at an end now. We will carry on our warfare against Communism openly in the presence of the Allied Powers and the Japanese people, leaving it to the mass of the people to judge which side is just.

PATTON LEAVES 3rd ARMY

Hands Over Command to Truscott In Ceremony Held in Germany

General George S. Patton turned oer the command of the U.S. Third Army to Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott Jr. in Germany on Sunday, according to a San Francisco report. Tears glistened in General Patton's eyes as he told his men in a farewell ceremony that the best thing that has ever come his way was the honor and privilege of having commanded the Third Army, the report said.

Last Week, General Patton was transferred from the command of the Third Army following criticism that he had permitted some Nazis to remain in office in the occupation area under his command despite orders that they be removed.

The General's new command is the 15th Army which in effect is merely a "paper army" with a headquarters staff and a few troops doing research work.

World War II Drafted 93,000,000 for Service; Total U.S. Deaths 201,367

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 9.—World War II which brought an estimated total of 93,000,000 men and women of the Axis and United Nations into the armed service was more costly to the United States than any other war in which it has been engaged, General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, reported today. His biennial report to the Secretary of War showed that American army deaths in battle totaled 201,367—about four times the total of World War I and greater than the combined battle deaths in five earlier wars.

Yamashita, On Trial, Pleads 'Not Guilty'

Japanese General Accused of Violating War Laws in Manila Indictment

Domei

MANILA, October 8.—General Tomoyuki Yamashita, so-called "Tiger of Malaya" and last Japanese commander in the Philippines pleaded innocent today to charges of violating the laws of war in failing to stop the atrocities committed by his troops.

Yamashita was arraigned before the American military tribunal after his American defense counsel, appointed by court, sought to have the indictment dismissed on grounds that the charges were general and too vague and held Yamashita personally responsible for no atrocities.

The Japanese commander was charged specifically with responsibility for crimes committed by Japanese forces under his command in the Philippines from October 9, 1944—11 days after American invasion of Leyte—until the end of the war.

The indictment said that Yamashita permitted his troops to commit "brutal atrocities and other high crimes against the people of United States, its Allies and its dependencies, particularly the Philippines."

The indictment concluded that "General Tomoyuki Yamashita thereby violated the laws of war."

Within a few hours of the general's plea of not guilty, the prosecution filed with the American military commission a document of several thousand words that accused Yamashita's men of crimes ranging from petty larceny to wholesale slaughter and torture.

Among the worst crimes charged to the Japanese during the period of indictment were the sacking and burning of Manila, slaughter of hostages and maltreatment of Allied war prisoners.

Yamashita was not charged with committing the crimes personally. Thereafter, his trial scheduled to begin October 29—hinging on the question of responsibility held by the Imperial general for acts of troops under his command—will determine the precedent for future war criminal prosecutions.

Meanwhile, chief of Australian crimes commission Justice Alan James Mansfield declared that Australia would try Yamashita if he is acquitted by the American military court.

TOJO MOVED TO OMORI CAMP

Health Condition Said Good; Togo Suffering From Illness

Japan's "Pearl Harbor Prime Minister" General Hideki Tojo, who has recovered from his suicide attempt has been moved to the desolate Omori prison camp, the U.S. 8th Army Headquarters disclosed on Monday. It said that Tojo was moved in greatest secrecy on Sunday from the American Army Hospital in Yokohama.

At the Omori prison camp, Tojo was placed in a wooden barrack building, which once housed American prisoners of war. The former Prime Minister's health was reported as good.

Meanwhile, Shigenori Togo, former Foreign Minister, was re-examined at his Tokyo home where he is suffering from heart ailment and doctors have recommended his continued confinement and treatment there. Togo like Tojo is charged as a war criminal.

Australia Seeks Yamashita

Chester Mansfield, member of the Australian Wartime Commission, who was present at the trial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, former Japanese Commander in the Philippines, who is now on trial as a war criminal in Manila, said that if Yamashita is acquitted by the Americans, he (Mansfield) would then attempt to get Yamashita tried by the Australian authorities.

U.S. Plans Revealed On Invasion of Japan

Preparations to Attack S. Kyushu, Tokyo Area Disclosed by General Marshall

Domei

NEW YORK, October 9.—Japan's unconditional surrender last August forestalled the execution of plans for an American invasion of southern Japan this fall to be followed by the invasion of the Tokyo area next spring, General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, disclosed today in his biennial report to the Secretary of War.

Before Japan's capitulation, General Marshall said, General Douglas MacArthur was massing troops and planes in the Philippines, on Okinawa and in the bases south of the Philippines for the showdown. In cooperation with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, General MacArthur was preparing to execute the two invasion plans, the first, known as operation olympic, and the second as operation coronet. Marshall's report did not discuss the naval aspects of the two plans.

According to the report, operation olympic provided for a three-pronged assault on the southernmost Japanese home island this fall. Marshall in a recent testimony before Congress said the target date was November 1. The assault force was to be the 6th United States Army including soldier veterans of the Philippines and Ryukyus and marine conquerors of Iwojima.

Preceding the main assault were to be preliminary operations in the Koshiki Islands off western Kyushu and a diversionary feint by the 9th Army Corps off Shikoku east of Kyushu. Then groups of three divisions each were to land successively on eastern, southen and western coasts, of Kyushu's southern portion:

The First Army Corps at Miyazaki, the 11th Corps at Ariake Bay and the 5th Marine Amphibious Corps on the beaches west of Kagoshima. Together they were to isolate Kyushu and destroy the defending forces there.

The second phase of the Japanese invasion, operation coronet, General Marshal said, was to be carried out in early spring of 1946. The 8th and 10th Armies consisting of the 9th Infantry Division, two armored divisions and three marine divisions were to assault the Kanto, or the Tokyo plain of western Honshu.

These two veteran Pacific armies were to be followed ashore by the 1st Army which had spearheaded the victory in Europe and was not to be redeployed for the final battle of the Pacific.

In this attack, the 1st Army would have contained 10 Infantry Divisions. These three armies had the mission of destroying the Japanese army on the main home island and to occupy the Tokyo-Yokohama area.

These, said General Marshall, "were our plans for final victory in World War II should Japan fight to a last-ditch national suicide. But we had other plans which we anticipated might bring a much speedier end to the war."

The plans General Marshall recalled were the development of the atomic bomb, its use against Hiroshima and Nagasaki and offensives in Asia followed the Soviet Union's declaration of war.

General Marshall concluded: "The week of August 6 had been one of swift and sudden disaster to the nation which fired the first shell of the conflict that led to the World War II. The enemy situation was hopeless. On August 10, the Japanese Government sued for peace on the general terms enunciated by the Allied powers at the Potsdam conference."

14 U.S. FLIERS EXECUTED

UP Says Airmen Put to Death in Formosa Last June by Japanese

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 9.—United Press yesterday reported that 14 American fliers were executed by the Japanese in Formosa last June 19. Fourteen urns containing the ashes of the fliers arrived here by plane yesterday from Formosa.

United Press said inscriptions on the urns and the records accompanying them confirmed the executions and the identity of the fliers beyond doubt. The names of the airmen were withheld pending notificatioon of their relatives.

Palestine Situation Serious

The situation in Palestine is becoming more threatening and leaves to all British troops have been cancelled, according to a Palestine report on Monday.

Marshall Stresses Future World Peace

Says Outlook Now Has Greater Chance of Success Than Ever Before in History

Domei

NEW YORK, October 9.—Although General George Marshall, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, believes the effort to establish lasting peace now has greater chance of success than ever before in history, his biennial report to the Secretary of War, released tonight, says the United States' destiny "clearly lies in a sound permanent security policy."

The essentials of this policy, he said, are:

Firstly, intense scientific research and development.

Secondly, a permanent peacetime citizen army based on universal military training.

"There is no easy way to safegard the nation or preserve the peace," General Marshall declared. "In the immediate years ahead unions will unquestionably devote their sincere energies in an effort to establish lasting peace. To my mind there is now a greater chance of success in this effort than ever before in history. Certainly, implications of atomic explosion will spur men of judgment as they have never before been pressed to seek a method by which the peoples of the earth can live in peace and justice.

Strong, Wise Diplomacy

"However, these hopes are by no means certainties. If a man does find a solution for world peace, it will be the most revolutionary reversal of his record we have ever known. Our own responsibilities to these efforts are great. Our diplomacy must be wise and it must be strong.

"If our diplomacy is not backed by a sound security policy, it is forecast to failure. We have tried since the birth of our nation to promote our love of peace by a display of weakness. This course has failed bitterly, cost us millions of lives and billions of treasure. The world does not seriously regard the desires of the weak. Weakness presents too great a temptation to the strong, particularly to the bully who schemes for wealth and power.

"We must, if we are to realize the hopes we may now dare have for lasting peace, enforce our will for peace with strength. We must make it clear to potential gangsters of the world that if they dare break our peace they will do so at their great peril."

Harnessing of the atomic power, General Marshall said, "can be man's greatest benefit. And it can destroy him. It is against the latter terrible possibility that this nation must prepare or perish."

He stated the atomic bomb "is not alone among scientific advance that make the possibilities of the future so terrifying. Development of aircraft and rockets and electronics has become equally incredible."

Manpower Is Vital

Declaring "only effective defense a nation can now maintain is power of attack" he said "that power cannot be in machinery alone. There must be men to man machines. And there must be men to come to close grips with the enemy and tear his operating bases, and his productive establishments away from him before the war can end." For the latter contingency, he proposed universal military training, founded not on principle of mass army, but to back up a compact regular army comprised largely of a strategic force heavy in air power.

Thus, he said, "in another national emergency existence of substantial portion of the nation's manpower already trained or in the process of training, would make it possible to fill out immediately peacetime ranks of the navy, regular army, national guards and organized reserve.

"As a result our armed forces would be ready for almost immediate deployment to counter hostile moves, ready to prevent an enemy from gaining footholds from which he could launch destructive attacks against our industries and our homes."

"There can be no question on that all nations of the world will respect our views accordingly, creating at least a probability of peace on earth and of good will among men rather than disaster upon disaster in the tormented world were very processes of civilization itself are constantly threatened."

'MEIN KAMP' FORMS MELTED

Domei

MUNICH, October 9.—Forms used to publish Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kamp"—Bible of Nazism—were turned into molten lead on October 6 in the stereotyping foundry here to become type for the first issue of Munich's first democratic paper in 12 years. The new newspaper called Sued-Deutsche Zeitung, is an eight-page edition to be published twice weekly.

Its three editors were all ousted by Hitler from newspaper business. The ceremony was attended by a commanding officer of the American military districts' information services, Bavaria's new premier and Munich's Lord Mayor.

Adolf Hitler Not Dead, Gen. Eisenhower Hears From Soviet Generals

Domei

AMSTEDRAM, October 9.—General Dwight Eisenhower reiterated on Sunday his belief that Adolf Hitler's death cannot be considered certain. Questioned by newspapermen here, the general said strong proof that Hitler may still be alive has been produced by Russian generals.

TROOPS ARRIVE AT MAIZURU

2,524 Leave Port for Hometowns on Monday

The 2,524 demobilized Japanese troops who belonged to the 12th Field Transportation Headquarters, the 217th Unit, the 14th Communications Unit, the 15th Communications Unit, the 5th Air Survey Unit, the 7th Field Air Force Repairing Shop, the 10th Field Hospital, the 55th Anti-Aircraft Wireless Unit, and the 180th Independent Ground Crew, all under the command of Major General Jiro Komatsu, Commander of the Saishu Army Headquarters, aboard the Hakuryu Maru, 3,354 tons, arrived at Maizuru from Fusan at 9 a.m. Monday under the leadership of Colonel Keno Sasaki who was responsible for the repatriation of the Japanese troops.

Landing started at 10 a.m. and all the demobilized soldiers left Nishimaizuru Station at 1:38 p.m. the same day heading for Sapporo, Aomori, Sendai, Tokyo, Nagoya, Niigata, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Nara, Osaka, Otsu, Kobe, Wakayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Matsue, Takamatsu, Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kagoshima.

The Hakuryu Maru carrying 2,500 Koreans who were gathered in Tokyo and Osaka are scheduled to leave Maizuru at 2 p.m. today heading straight for Fusan. At the same time, the Unzen Maru, 3,140 tons, boarded by another 2,500 Koreans is scheduled to leave the same harbor at 2 p.m. Thursday also heading for Fusan.

FETE JAPAN'S 'VICTORY'

San Paulo Japanese Celebrate Without Knowing Nation's Defeat

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 9.—The Associated Press reported that several hundred Japanese from the interior of Brazil gathered on October 6 in the inland city of San Paulo for "Victory" celebrations, apparently ignorant of Japan's complete defeat.

San Paulo police said the celebrants claimed they were unaware of events of the past few months and were expecting Emperor Hirohito's victory message to arrive by battleship.

According to the Associated Press, the Japanese in the meantime sold their property and abandoned their jobs in the interior to attend the "celebration." Authorities stated the Japanese had been misinformed by propaganda of unknown origin, which announced a great Japanese victory in the Pacific.

Taisei Maru Blown Apart

Captain Urata and many of the crew and trainees on board the 1,300-ton Taisei Maru belonging to the Navigation Training School were killed or injured when the ship struck a mine at about 11:20 a.m. Tuesday near the entrance to Kobe Port. The Taisei Maru was heading toward the Mitsubishi Docks in Kobe from off Nishi Nada outside Kobe Harbor when the mishap occurred. When it hit the mine there was a terrific crash and the boat was split into two.

Allied Court To Try 24 Top Ranking Nazis

Indictment Copies Handed to War Criminals in Their Cells on Tuesday

Domei

BERLIN, October 9.—The Associated Press reported on Sunday that the Allied War Crimes Tribunal has completed its indictment against the 24 Nazi war criminals to be tried at Nuremburg, and copies of the 20,000-word document will be handed to them in their cells on Tuesday.

Sir Hartley Shawcross, Chief Prosecutor for the British, told a news conference that a messenger will file with the clerk of the Allied War Crimes Tribunal in Berlin today copies of the indictment.

At the same time, copies will be served to each of the 23 top ranking Nazis in Nuremburg two days before the text is released at large. By agreement of the Four Power Tribunal, the text of the indictment will be released for publication on October 11 in Washington, Moscow, London and Paris. The hour was set tentatively for 8 o'clock in the evening G.M.T.

Mr. Shawcross said the Allied War Crimes Court had decided against holding any formal session in Berlin as previously announced. Instead, the indictment will be sent by a messenger to the courts office here in the Allied Council building, and filled by the clerk.

The date for the opening of the trial has not been definitely set. It will not be before the accused have 30 days in which to prepare their defense. In the indictment drawn up by the Allied after months of preparation, the defendants are charged collectively and in the appendix lists are particulars of crimes charged against each individual. This method of prosecution, headed by Justice Robert H. Jackson of the United States, will employ in presenting its case involving charges of preparing for and waging aggressive war against humanity.

The British under Mr. Shawcross will press charges concerning violation of international treaties in waging aggressive war. The French staff in charge of Francois de Menthon will prosecute charge of conspiracy and breaches of the rules of war. The Russians, under R. A. Rudenko, former Chief Prosecutor of Ukraine, will handle charges of waging aggressive war and crimes against humanity on the Eastern Front.

Twenty-three of the Germans named in the indictment, including Hermann Goering and Rudolf Hess, are in custody. The twenty-fourth criminal, Martin Bormann, Chief of the Nazi Party Chancellery, is believed to be at large. There have been unverified reports of his death, but he will be tried in absentia if he is not caught before the trials begin.

Asked why Adolf Hitler was not named in the indictment as well as Bormann, Mr. Shawcross replied "because there is more reason to believe that Hitler is dead." Mr. Shawcross said the prosecution will be conducted chiefly on documentary evidence although some witnesses probably will be called.

He added that every facility will be accorded the Germans in the selection of defense attorneys of their choosing. Asked what would happen if they seek a counsel other than German, Mr. Shawcross answered: "We anticipate they'll want to have a counsel of their own nationality."

1,000 New Rail Stations Built

Over 1,000 new stations have been built over the European railways, according to a Moscow report on Tuesday.

Superfast Ship for Transoceanic Travel, Touching 70 Miles Per Hour, Is Envisioned

NEW YORK, October 9.—The New York Herald Tribune's correspondent, Tom Twitty, in a recent dispatch Tom Paris described the demonstration there by a 43-year-old Englishman, Christopher Hook, of a model boat which he says if proved practical "may result in a new method of speedy transoceanic sea travel and revolutionary types of naval warcraft."

The boat is an improvement of one of the little known inventions of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. In 1919, Bell developed the hydrodrome which rode over waves as if on stilts supported by thin blades cutting beneath the water's surface and giving lifting power like airplane wings, the dispatch said.

Bell's boat went through the water at 70 miles per hour on the power of an old liberty aircraft engine turing the air propeller, but the project was dropped because despite its speed and efficiency the craft was not seaworthy, the report added.

Continuing, it said, "Hook who has named his version the 'Hydrofin' asserts he has met the challenge of waves by adding two frontal appendages like the antennae of an insect which explore the water ahead of the craft, automatically changing the pitch of the fins. Thus it elimbs up and over the swells instead of passing into them.

"If Hook's claims for his device prove practical, a 70 mile per hour Atlantic crossing at half the price of air travel may be possible. Explaining the advantage of his craft, Hook said it would be capable of carrying a 60-ton pay load instead of the 30 tons carried by aircraft.

"Slower speed would be compensated by reduced horsepower engine weight and fuel consumption. Efficiency is gained by elimination friction.

"Hook does not envisage its application in craft larger than 100-passenger ships and it admittedly could not rival the economy f large surface ships in carrying heavy cargoes at a slow pace. Militarily, however, Hook envisages the hydro in as a superfast attack and supply craft which could ride the waves smoothy, offering an impossible target to torpedoes and a difficult one to other weapons."

The dispatch also said that the inventor has the support of marine engineering experts and naval officers and that he won first prize and a gold medal for his idea in the inventions section of the recently concluded Paris Fair. The British Admiralty, in the meanwhile, the dispatch added, has discovered that one of the Nazi's secret experiment weapons was also an improved version of the original bell hydrodrome.

CHINA AND YENAN AGREE

Accord Reached on Political Problems at Chungking Meeting

A general agreement has been reached in political problems as the result of more than a month of discussions between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist leaders in Chungking, revealed General Chang Shi-ching, Minister of the Political Department of the National Military Council, according to a Chungking report on Tuesday.

Later at a dinner party given for Government officials at the auditorium of the National Military Council which was attended by Mao Tse-tung, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, General Chiang said that democracy, peace and unity are the three most important things that must be achieved by China. He also said that the result of the talks between the Government and the Communist leaders will be officially announced shortly.

Communist leader Mao will leave Yenan shortly.

U.S. Navy's New Plane Bared

The United States navy has produced a fighter plane claimed as the fastest propeller-driven machine in the world at sea level, according to a Washington report on Monday. The FAF Bearcat has a sea level speed greater than 400 miles an hour and it combines the lightness, maneuverability and climb of Japanese planes, and the power, armor and armament of American fighters. The navy said it is superior to either in combat. It has a new engine and is about a ton and one-half lighter than the Hellcat.

Opposing Greek Election

The Secretary-General of the Arab League, Azam Bey, called at the British Foreign Office on Sunday to discuss with Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin on the Middle East affairs particularly the situation in Palestine, according to a London report on Monday.

A number of Greek Nationalist Parties have expressed oppositions to the decisions to hold an election next January, according to an Athens report on Monday.

Fujiya Hotel Intact

The Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita, which was untouched by air raids, is now operated by Kenkichi Yamaguchi, managing director, who is the brother-in-law of the late H.S.K. Yamaguchi, his predecessor, who died of illness on February 12, 1944 in Yokohama while on a business trip to Tokyo.

6-ENGINED PLANE REVEALED

Will Carry 204 Passengers or 400 Soldiers, Vultee Firm Announces

Domei

SAN DIEGO, October 10.—Construction of a huge six engined plane which will carry 204 passengers as a luxury airliner or 400 soldiers as troop carrier was disclosed on October 6 by the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation here.

With the permission of the army, Consolidated officials permitted newsmen to view the military version of the plane now under construction. The plane known as "XC 99" will be 186 feet long with a wingspread of 230 feet.

The plane will be of the pusher type with 67,000 horsepower engines installed in the trailing edge and will have an overall lead capacity of 365,000 pounds.

The aircraft will have a cruising speed of 340 miles per hour and will have a maximum range of 4,200 miles. It will be manned by a six-men crew.

Lt. Gen. Hall Leaves for U.S.

Lieutenant General Charles P. Hall commanding General XI Corps, will depart for the United States on a 45-day leave on Wednesday, according to PRO. He will be accompanied on the trip by his aide, Major Frederick D. Watkins Jr. During his absence Major General Herman F. Kramer, commanding general of the 97th Division, will command XI Corps. General Hall lives with his wife and daughter at 101 King William Street, San Antonio, Texas.

China Lists War Criminals

Domei

LONDON, October 9.—The New Delhi radio on Monday reported that China will shortly submit her list of specific war criminals to the United Nation's War Crimes Commission. The list will include all Japanese "who advocated military and political exploitation of China and those who were responsible for exacting taxes in the occupied areas by oppressive means."

GI's Due in Tacoma, S.F.

American troop ships bringing more than 17,000 servicemen home from Europe and the Pacific were expected to dock in United States ports on Monday, according to a San Francisco report on Monday. One ship due to dock in Tacoma is loaded with 5,000 officers and men from the Pacific, while another slated at San Francisco is loaded with advance elements of the 23rd Infantry Division.

Allied Attack Plans On 'West Wall' Told

Cross-Channel Drives Against Germans Bared in Marshall's Biennial Report

Domei

NEW YORK, October 9.—Three separate plans for the cross-channel operations reflected in the Allied leaderships insisted upon assaulting the Germans in the west at the earliest practicable moment, General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff revealed today in his biennial report.

He revealed that the plans were designated by the code names "sledgehammer," "roundup" and "overlord." They were drafted although the Allied commanders were mindful that "an invasion across the English Channel against an entrenched German army was operations unequalled in possibility for a major disaster."

Operation "sledgehammer" was planned as a diversionary assault slowly falling back under the full force of the German offensive. General Marshall said it was accepted by the Allied leadership that "everything practicable must be done" to ease the Soviet crisis.

Poverty of equipment especially in landing-craft forced the abandonment of the "sledgehammer" in favor of operation "torch"—North Africa landings—in November. General Marshall said this was the "only operation that could be undertaken with fair prospect of success that year."

While the landings there would be a long way from Germany, Marshall reported that the Allied leaders felt they "should serve to divert at least some German pressure from the Red Army and would materially improve the critical situation in the Middle East." The North Africa campaign also meant a buildup for operation "roundup...

General Marshall said that the Red Army's "heroic defense of Stalingrad and General Bernard Montgomery's crushing defeat of German Marshal Erwin Rommel at El Alamin" dislocated the gigantic pincers which Hitler planned to join in the Middle East

While the Allies developed the Mediterranean campaign successfully, they resumed buildup in the United Kingdom for the 1944 landing in western Europe known as operation "overland."

Meanwhile, General Marshall reported that the Allied commanders decided "to undertake the great strategic bombardment that was to weaken Germany militarily, industrially and economically—mightiest air assault ever conceived. It is now certain that the decision was a sound one."

Outlining how the forces of the United States and Great Britain were deployed under a single strategic control exercised by a group known as combined Chiefs of Staff, General Marshall added:

"It was the most complete unification of military effort ever achieved by two Allied nations. Strategic direction of all forces of both nations, allocation of manpower and munitions, coordination of communications, control of military intelligence and administration of captured areas all were accepted as joint responsibilities."

For the operation "overland" the Combined Chiefs of Staff issued the following directive to General Dwight Eisenhower:

"You will enter the continent of Europe and in conjunction with the other Allied nations undertake operations aimed at the heart of Germany and the destruction of her armed forces."

Operation "anvil", landings in southern France, had been scheduled to take place simultaneously with the Normandy landings, but it had to be postponed until the landing craft used in the English Channel could be deployed.

Cruiser Sako En Route To West Caroline Group To Bring Back Japanese

The cruiser Sako left Maizuru naval port at 8:20 a.m. Tuesday to bring back the demobilized Japanese officers and men in the Western Caroline Group, Domei reports. The cruiser stopped at Sasebo at 4 p.m. the following day to refuel. On October 12 it will leave for Guam, where it will arrive on October 17. Sailing from Guam the next day, it will arrive at Sotoru Island on October 21 and then it with go to Merill Island. Leaving that island on October 23, the cruiser is scheduled to return to Uraga on October 29.

Sumitomos Planning Executive Reshuffle

Baron Sumitomo Will Give Up Bank Directorship; Other High Officers to Go

In the wake of the Mitsubishi interests, which have introduced a large-scale reshuffle in their executive personnel, the Sumitomo interests, Osaka, one of the "Big Three" financial concerns of Japan, have also under contemplation a plan calling for a change in their executive officials, according to the Asahi.

To begin with, Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo, head of the Sumitomos, will resign from the directorship of the Sumitomo Bank on October 30, when the bank will hold its shareholders' general meeting. Hiromu Kasuga and Kiichi Mimura, directors of the Sumitomo holding company, have already resigned from the directorship of the Sumitomo Chemical Company.

The Sumitomo management understands, the Asahi reports, that the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander finds fault with the system of Japan's big financial companies which acquire controlling power by their holding companies over many of their associated concerns. In consideration of this, the Sumitomos have decided to dis[illegible]e with such a system and, consequently, the concurrent holding of directorship of associated concerns by the directors of the head office will be abolished. At the same time the resignation of Hahashi from the presidency of the Sumitomo Bank and other aged directors of various Sumitomo concerns will be realized in the near future, the paper adds.

The Sumitomo Metal Industry Company is reported to have decided to switch off its main business to the car manufacturing industry, which it was undertaking before the outbreak of the war. However, the company's propeller manufacturing plant will be totally closed, because of the nature of its being a purely munitions industry. Its copper, steel and steel tubing plants will be reconverted into can manufacturing plants, reports the paper.

Line of Discontinuity Said Arch-Villain Responsible for Drizzly Kanto Weather

"Why, oh why is it," asked the Mainichi reporter of Weatherman Takahashi at the Central Meteorological Observatory, "that despite your sunny predictions, the heavens continue to weep?"

Mr. Takahashi, peering from behind his various weather-gauging gadgets and seemingly unruffled by the continued misfiring of his forecasts in recent days, had the following to impart to the drenched public in regard to the present moisat condition:

"It's due to a line of discontinuity hovering over the Kanto area that brings this daily deluge all over Japan,.. he explained. A tone of yearning was noted as he continued, "A typhoon again appeared in the vicinity of the Okinawa on Tuesday. At first, it seemed to be moving westward but was split in two due to high atmospheric pressure, with one part speeding toward the area east of the Ogasawara islands and the other toward the continent. On October 10 the typhoon is expected to pass by Hachijo Island, pretty close to Tokyo, but as it has become considerably weakened, little damage is expected.

"This type of fall weather is nothing new," he said, "for on the night of Ocober 8 it was fine in Maebashi, Utsunomiya and Kumagaya and the next morning in Katsuura and Tomizaka. For instance, the temperature in Zushi, Katsuura and Miyazaki on Tuesday was 25 degrees C. while at Utsunomiya and Maebashi it slumped to 15 degrees. . . all of which proves that the line of discontinuity was present in the Kanto area."

Explaining the reason for so much precipitation, Mr. Takahashi said that when the cold and warm airs collided, it forms a line of discontinuity and when that occurs it "rains hard and long."

As a possible excuse for his late miscues, the Weatherman revealed that contact with the meteorological observatories in Manchuria and Korea had now become impossible and that "weather conditions can't be predicted without knowing the conditions on the continent." Communication with Japanese observatories in the South have also been completely cut off, he said and "we have been getting reports from American observatories at Yiojima, Minamitorishima, Guam, Saipan, the Okinawas and the Philippines. From the Pacific sea areas," he also revealed, "the American vessels have been periedically sending in reports on weather conditions."

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Mystery Over Death Of Nakano Cleared

Killed Self to Make Tojo Regime Reflect on Its Oppressive Policies

The true circumstances of the death of Seigo Nakano, lower House member and President of the Tohokai, who tried to oppose the Tojo Cabinet and was arrested on October 21, 1943, have been bared by one of his associates, Takeo Mitamura, also a member of the House of Representatives.

It was revealed that Mr. Nakano had committed suicide at his home in Motomachi, Yoyogi, Tokyo on October 27, 1943, shortly after he was released by the police because it was unconstitutional to hold a member of the Diet while it was in session. The reason why Mr. Nakano took his own life, it was further revealed, was because he thought that there was no other way but to sacrifice himself in order to make the Government reflect.

It appears that Mr. Nakano took a stand against the Government's policy of not allowing the formation of any political parties which do not blindly follow the Government and its administration when freedom of speech was suppressed by the issuance of the temporary regulations controlling speech and press in December, 1941. He further came to realize that the Tojo Cabinet would lead the nation to catastrophe when the Government refused the suggestion of some statesman who adviced the Cabinet to consider armistice following the fall of Singapore.

With the election in April, 1942, under the supervision of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, the Tohokai headed by Mr. Nakano assumed a firm attitude in opposition to the Tojo Cabinet. The activities of the Tohokai were naturally suppressed by the Government and the article entitled "Wartime Prime Minister," by Mr. Nakano which appeared in the January 1st issue of a certain daily angered Prime Minister Tojo.

Mr. Nakano, determined to oust the Tojo Cabinet whose feudalistic adminstration he could no longer stand, started a campaign for the overthrow of the Cabinet. Meanwhile, the Government strengthened the wartime criminal laws so as to arm the Cabinet against the anti-Cabinet movement and on October 21, 1943 the Metropolitan Police Board arrested Mr. Nakano. Prior to this, Mr. Mitamura was arrested on September 6 of the same year. Mr. Nakano was then moved to the gendarmerie, but as no offences were found out about him, the procurators office refused to receive Mr Nakano for trial.

Just then, the Imperial Diet session started on October 25, and as the arrest of a representative of the Lower House while the Diet is in session is against the Imperial Constitution, the gendarmerie had to allow Mr. Nakano to return home under the surveillance of two gendarmes. In the meantime, it is reported that the Government authorities negotiated with Mr. Nakano promising him release on condition that he would not attend the Diet session.

Because of the tyranny of the Tojo Cabinet the Diet was absolutely powerless and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association time and again did nothing but raise both hands in utter agreement of the various bills presented by the Government.

Outside the Diet too the people's wishes were obstructed at every turn so that Mr. Nakano, believing that there was no other way but to sacrifice himself in order make the government reflect, killed himself on the night of the 27th.

Mr. Mitamura said that while he was at the Sugumo Prison, he heard footsteps on the hard concrete floor of the prison on the morning of October 21. He knew by the sound of the footsteps that it was no other than Seigo Nakano and was terribly saddened to think that he too should be taken. Peering out of the window Mr. Mitamura saw Mr Nakano supported by a policeman, coming in with a smile on his face and apologizing to his attendant for having caused him trouble.

Continuing Mitamura said: "I thought that this was a repetition of the wholesale notorious arrests of the Ansei Era. Mr. Nakano used to say that if his imprisonment meant the killing of the spirit of overthrowing the government, he would rather kill himself. As there were many among the higher ranks who were greatly opposed to the Tojo regime, I believe he killed himself because he feared to cause trouble to these people."

Obituary

Dr. Seichi Yoshida, 74, member of the Imperial Academy, passed away due to illness at his Suginami home on October 4. For many years Professor Yoshida taught ethics at Tokyo Imperial University.

Ichiro Kanazawa, former Professor at the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, passed away at Takata City early this month. Professor Kanazawa was authority on Spanish language. Funeral services will be held at the Daienji Temple, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, on October 20 under the sponsorship of his disciples.

Young 44-Year Old Former Coal-Miner Is Brains Behind the Shidehara Cabinet

Domei

The "brains" behind the Shidehara Cabinet is Mr. Wataru Narahashi, President of the Bureau of Legislation, who is the youngest member of the Cabinet, being 44 years of age. Since the average age of Premier Shidehara's cabinet is 63 years, Mr. Narahashi is expected to breathe youth, vigor and new blood into the new government.

Relations between the grand old Premier and the youthful Legislative Bureau President began in 1939, the report said. It began just before the outbreak of World War II following the young man's return to Tokyo after spending eight years in Paris successfully battling the difficult ¥150,000,000 negotiation arising out of the French loan trouble between the Tokyo city government and the French government. Calling upon Baron Shidehara, Mr. Narahashi presented him with a letter of introduction from Mr. Renzo Sawada, the Japanese ambassador to France at that time. They discovered that their ideas harmonized and a warm friendship grew between the two. The youth and zeal of the young lawyer is said to have inspired new life in the aging Baron.

After graduating from grammer school in Kurume, Fukuoka Prefecture, at the age of 14, young Wataru became an apprentice to a rice-realer, then a laborer in a coal-mine. He overcame numerous difficulties and finally graduated from the law course of the Chuo University in Tokyo.

Mr. Narahashi passed the bar examination when he was 20 and five years latr he went to France to further his study of law at the Lyons University. Three years later he returned to Japano with another law degree.

In 1939 after returning from his second trip to France, Mr. Narahashi became a keen follower and advocate of Baron Shidehara's foreign policy as regards Chna. As a matter of fact, the barrister went to China on his own initiative and had direct contact with Chin Yunpeng and Teseng-I, influential Chinese statesmen in retirement, who were living in Japanese occupied areas but who had kept refusing to cooperate with the Japanese. Mr. Narahashi demanded the nonrecognization of the Wang Chingwei regime at Nanking and the North China Political Affairs Commission as well as the immediate withdraw of Japanese troops from China. He also made direct efforts to bring about peace with Chungking but the military authorities at that time did not approve of his plans thus bringing ultimate defeat to Japan.

Although Mr. Narahashi is a huge individual with horned-rim glasses and a stern-looking goatee and at first glance frightens you, he is is very human and possesses a warm spot in his heart. He has been and still is a strong advocator of women's suffrage.

With the revision of the election laws, the new President of the Legislative Bureau firmly believes that the Japanese women must be granted the right to participate in politics.

SANYO RAIL LINE REOPENED

Trains Run on Single Line; Seno-Okinakano Stretch Still Closed

Services on the Sanyo main railway line except for the stretch between Seno and Okinakano were resumed on Monday, with the trains running on a single track. In this connection, the Hiroshima Railway Bureau made the following announcement regarding the railway service between Itozaki and Seno on Monday:

Services on the Sanyo line have been resumed, but as trains are running on a single line, travel is limited to demobilized troops, those on urgent business, school children who have evacuated, repatriates coming home from the continent and Korean laborers who are going home. Those who travel between Seno and Okinakano must walk a distance of three kilometers which takes about one hour. Those who pass through the area between Kaidaichi and Mihara must travel by the Sanyo main line and the Kure line.

Services on the Kure line which have been suspended because of the advance of the occupied forces into the Kure area, will be resumed from 6 p.m. on October 17, the announcement added.

NEW PUBLISHING ORGAN SET

Will Incorporate 360-Odd Companies Throughout Japan

Simultaneous with the abolition of the Japan Publishing Corporation, the Japan Publishing Society is slated to be inaugurated at the Japan Medical Kaikan at Surugadai at 1 p.m. today, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Shigeo Iwanami was expected to be appointed its first president and Kiyoo Tomeoka, director-in-chief.

In keeping with the new times of free speech and free publication, 29 men including Shizuma Nara of Kodansha, Bunshiro Suzuki of the publication department of the Asahi Shimbun and others were appointed to form a preparatory committee for the organization of a new cultural publishing body which has brought about the founding of the new Japan Publishing Society.

The new publishing organ will incorporate the 360-odd publishing firms throughout the country and distribution of materials, printing, binding, and other connected work will be done independently.

Prior to the end of the war, 2,200,000 pounds of paper were used but this figure has increased to 4,000,000 pounds at present.

TO REPAIR TOKYO BUSES

Number in Service to Be Doubled; To Ease Transport Dearth

To alleviate the shortage of transportation in the capital, the motor buses now lying idle will be put into service following repairs under a plan mapped out by the Metropolitan Police Board to increase the number of car repair work shops, says Domei.

At present only 510 buses are running in the metropolis, with more than 1,200 out of order, but under the new plan it is aimed to double the number in service.

Car repair workshops in Tokyo numbered 49 before the war, but out of these 19 were destroyed in air raids and at present only 28 are in operation.

FUNDED BORROWINGS BARED

Totaled ¥114 Billion at End of July This Year

Funded borrowings of the Government at the end of July this year totaled ¥114,289,000,000, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Of this amount, ¥113,402,000,000 was domestic and the remaining ¥887,000,000 foreign.

The bonds issued during the period from July 7, 1937, the year when the China Affair broke out, till July 31 this year totaled ¥101,879,000,000. Of this amount, ¥96,621,000,000, or 94.8 per cent, was absorbed.

Bonds issued from year to year during this period and the amounts absorbed follow:

After July 7.	Amount of Bonds Issued	Amount of Bonds Absorbed
	(In ¥1,000,000)	
1937	2,230	1,536
1938	4,530	4,066
1939	5,516	4,746
1940	6,884	5,693
1941	10,191	8,873
1942	14,259	13,663
1943	21,147	19,751
1944	30,484	27,883
1945 (ending July 31)	6,636	10,396

The bonds held by the people amounted to ¥7,472,000,000 at the end of 1942 and they increased to ¥10,697,000,000 at the end of July this year.

HOME-BUILDING LOANS

Can Obtain ¥2,000 Per Household At 3.6% Interest

The People's Bank has decided to accommodate loans to war victims and others lacking funds for constructing their own dwellings The loan is available to the extent of ¥2,000 per household at the interest rate of 3.6 per cent per annum.

Stipulations under which the loan is to be accommodated follows:

1. The loan is available principally to war victims to be used promptly for building their own houses.
2. The organs handling the loan: the People's Bank and its agents, namely, city area financing associations and mutual financing associations.
3. Those qualified to receive the loan: the loan shall be accomodated principally to war sufferers.
4. The extent of loan: Within the limit of ¥2,000 per household:
5. The term of loan: to be within five years in principle.
6. The method of redemption: no repayment is necessary for the first one year, with redemptions of equal amounts be made every following half year.
7. Interest rate: 3.6 per cent per annum.
8. Surety: One person is required on principle. Loans under ¥500 to be made on credit.

'Red Count' Is Freed From Sendai Prison

Using the Stage as His Medium He Advocated Free Thought, Speech

Popularly known as "The Red Count" by Japanese theatergoers, former Count Yoshi Hijikata's release from the Sendai detention house on October 8, brings back dramatic moments from his 13 years of political imprisonment and exile.

Just before the outbreak of the German-Soviet hostilities, Hijikata left Soviet Russia, having become disappointed with Communism, and took up residence in a country hamlet in France near the Swiss border. Information that he and his wife and son had left Russia was received by his mother in Tokyo. She was very fond of her son, Yoshi, despite his proletarian leanings which resulted in the loss of his title.

The former count finally returned to Japan when he received a letter from his mother begging him to return to her. When he did, he was immediately arrested by the police at Yokohama on April 3, 1941 and imprisoned in the Nakano detention house until June, this year. Since June he was transferred to the Sendai detention house until his release on Monday.

Before Hijikata fled to Russia, he was very active in proletarian drama, being one of the founders of the famous Tsukiji Little Theater. Through his theatrical works, Hijikata was a Leftist in the sense that he wanted to see modern-day Japanese drama become more progressive and be able to express freely the sentiment of the masses.

Unfortunately his efforts were understood and he was immediately branded as a Communist when in reality he was advocating for more free thought, free speech and free assembly through the theatrical world. Pressure was so strong, however that he was forced to leave the country.

His aged mother, believing in her son who was loyal to his beliefs, corresponded with him from time to time, always pleading with him to give up his ideas and return. Finally in 1937 she crossed the Indian Ocean and visited him in France. But she was still unable to convince him. She returned to Japan and he remained in Europe, taking up residence in Soviet Russia with his elder son, Keita, to study socialism and the left-wing movement.

Following the fall of France, Hijikata and his family fled from Soviet Russia into southern France. From France he boarded a Japanese vessel for Casablanca where he received a wire from his mother to return to Japan immediately.

No sooner had he landed in Yokohama was he taken into custody by the Japanese police. Following a trial he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

During his stay in Moscow he participated in the Soviet writers' conference and delivered an address. When this information reached the Imperial Household Ministry here, steps were taken to strip him and family of their title and all privileges of peerage.

The love and confidence Yoshi Hijikata's mother had in her son is moving. Firmly believing in her son she donated her property and personal belongings to further his theatrical work. She underwent various inconveniences because she felt that someday what she had done for him would triumph over his ideals. His wife, Umeko, has also shared his hardships, living in exile with him in Europe.

KIRI MARU RUNS AGROUND

Stalled Near Miyakejima on Way Home From Hachijojima

The 500-ton Kiri Maru of the Tokyo Bay Steamship Company, which was en route home carrying 720 navy men and 80 army men from Hachijojima, ran aground near Miyakejima about 12:30 a.m. on Monday. Although particulars are still not known, a telegraph message reported that the boat had sprung a leak and water was coming in.

The Yokosuka Naval Station immediately dispatched two rescue boats. It also announced that the Taikai Maru carrying demobilized soldiers from Wake, which was scheduled to reach Shibaura between October 10 and 12, would not come into port until October 15.

Muroto Maru Hits Mine And Sinks—180 People Out of 600 Are Rescued

Carrying more than 600 people, the Muroto Maru, 1,300 tons, was sunk at 3 p.m. Sunday when it struck a mine off Tarumi, near Kobe, says Domei. One hundred and eighty of the shipwrecked people had been rescued up to noon Monday by the Tennyo Maru which had rushed from Osaka to the scene of the disaster. The Muroto Maru, of the Seto Inland Sea service, had left Sakurajima, Osaka, at noon on the day of the disaster bound for Beppu.

War Material Control Dropped By Ministry

21 Rules on Distribution and Use Lifted by Commerce—Industry Office

Ministerial ordinances of the Commerce and Industry Ministry abolishing 21 sets of regulations for the control of the distribution or use of materials were promulgated on October 9 and are to go into effect at once. They followed similar ordinances ending the control of the use of leather and various metals.

The ministerial ordinances were in five groups. One group abolished the control of the distribution of such materials as those for which there is no longer any need of control due to the decrease in the demand for special goods like munitions in consequence of the termination of the war. It specifically abolished the regulations for the control of the distribution of bromin, raw lacquer, and flour-spar.

The second group abolished the regulations for the control of those materials whose control might be achieved better by action by the industrials concerned than by official regulation or by guidance by the administrative authorities, now that the demand and supply situation has eased.

The third group ended the regulations for the control of the distriution of tires and tubes for automobiles, fibers, copper, lead, tin, sulphur, and light metals; the regulations for the control of iron and steel, special steels, cast-steel, and ferro-alloys; the regulations for the control of the distribution of reclaimed gallon cans, the regulations for the control of the sale of petroleum; and the regulations for the control of reclaimed oil.

The fourth group abolished the regulations restricting the manufacture and sale of civilian goods, their use, and the equipment used in their production. Specifically it ended the restrictions on casting equipment, machinery, and iron-manufacturing equipment.

The fifth and last group abolished the regulations governing the factories which were under the supervision of the Munitions Ministry, the restrictions on the transfer of controled materials, and the regulations for the control of the distribution of materials used in the manufacture of goods for export.

Eiga Kosha Folding Up

The Eiga Kosha, formed by the merger between the Japan Film Distribution Company in June 1945, will be dissolved as decided at a general meeting of the staff and employees on Tuesday. In the future it is expected that distribution of films will be handled freely by the different film companies but in the meantime a joint organ for distribution will be set up provisionally by the different film producing companies.

Home Vice-Chief Picked

Chiaki Saka, former Governor-General of the Hokkaido Regional Administration, is expected to be appointed Home Vice-Minister. Mr. Saka is well experienced on the question of general elections."

EDUCATION REFORM SEEN

Students Movements Active; Educators To Revamp Policies

Movements similar to the ones started by the students of the Ueno Girls High School in Tokyo and the Mito Higher School in Mito to expel the principles are expected to break out in other localities throughout Japan, authorities of the Education Ministry predicted today. They said this is the beginning of a new tide demanding that the ideologies and practices of the war be abolished and replaced with new leaders in culture and education. Schools which closed during the war will probably reopen without waiting for permission from the police authorities, they said.

The education authorities pointed out that all principals, teachers and instructors are to abolish the propagating of militarism. Those who do not, young or old, be retired from the teachng profession.

To map out new educational plans for the future, an educators' conference will be held on October 15 and 16 at the Tokyo Girls Normal School. The gathering will be attended by normal school principals and prefectural and metropolitan educational authorities from all over the country. Besides various discussions, lectures will be given on democratic education.

Warehouse Setup Revamped

Dissolution of the Japanese Warehouse Control Company which controlled the godown facilities in the six big ports has been decided, the Transport Ministry announced. Henceforth, the management of warehouses will be entrusted to certain designated companies to be formed through mergers or they will be managed through the cooperation between warehouse companies and small forwarding agencies.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

AMAH, experienced wanted for foreign ladies' household. Apply to Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393, stating former experience, salary expected, etc.

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle, wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator, (girl), with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history.
Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo

STENOGRAPHER and typists wanted by large industrial firm in Tokyo. High salary offered.

Situation Wanted

YOUNG Japanese gentleman, graduated from St. Paul's College, Tokyo, with 18 years' experience as clerk in American newspaper company in Tokyo, wishes to offer his services as interpretor, secretary or typist in Allied Forces office between 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Has good references.
Apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED foodstuffs in exchange for attractive ladies' kimono, and haori (for 15 year old girl) and 'hakoseko'.
Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED Burberry raincoat, in exchange for attractive lady's kimono. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

HOUSE for rent in Karuizawa if complete with furniture including stove, wood, kitchen etc. bought. Apply House 1008, Karuizawa, near Police Station.

JAPANESE house, 7 rooms, all arranged in foreign style, with complete furniture, attractive garden. Welcome war correspondent of Allied Forces.
Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

SMALL office room, or Japanese room, without furniture, in Kyobashi, Shiba or Kojimachi. Will pay good rent.
Apply Box 44, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

CINE Kodak for 16mm film, Camera F 1.9 with projector in first class condition.
Apply Box 39, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURS; Mink skins, dyed and natural color, for coats, rugs, etc.
Apply Box 32, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

INDIAN curry powder, pickles, canned provision, woollen blankets, leather shoes, watches, Japanese kimono, obi, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Tokyo-to Kitatama-gun, Mitaka-machi, Mure No. 343. (5 minutes from Inokashira Koien Station).

JAPANESE typewriter, made by Nippon Typewriter Co., almost new, "Bannoki", for immediate sale.
Apply Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 67 keys. Good condition.
Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

NARDIN pocket watch gold case chronometer type.
Apply Box 40, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 36, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO-SEATER Ford V8 1936 and black woolen material coat, fur-lined with fur collar, in Karuizawa. Bedroom set: 1 double bed, small bedside table, big cupboard with mirror, canape, two arm chairs Louis XV, in Yokohama. To best offer.
Apply Box 43, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO complete beds, one sofa bed, two futon, one record player and some gramophone records for sale. Apply Italian Embassy, 1-chome, Mita, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

LADY'S strong shoes, size 5 with low or medium heels, wanted by air raid sufferer. Reply stating price etc.
Apply Box 33, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MOSQUITO net, carpet, small table, shoes for 10 year old boy in good condition, reasonable price. If desired willing to exchange for foodstuff.
Apply to Tokyo Central Post Office Box 393, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBER hot water bottle, American made. Also two suit cases.
Apply Box 42, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

ENGLISH speaking gentleman, Tokyo Imperial University graduate, wishes to teach Japanese to foreigner from 4:30 p.m. Also good at French. Exchange lessons, if preferred.
Apply Box 28, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE gentleman, University graduate wants to give Japanese lessons in English to American gentlemen. Has long years' experience.
Apply Box 29, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE gentleman wishes to learn English conversation, six hours per week at least, with foreigner who understand some Japanese, preferable, living near by Tokaido line, between Tokyo and Atami. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 45, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 361, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) 1000.

GENERAL Information Service Bureau, Marunouchi Building, Room 820. Telephone 23-5088.

MIMI Bluette (Ruby Saito). Kindly address all communications to Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TRANSLATION Service, commercial, industrial, scientific and cultural, Japanese into English. Apply Nippon Honyaku Kyokai, Teidai Seimon-mae-dori, 20 Hongo 6-chome, Hongo-ku, Tokyo. Phone: Koishikawa 1773.

TYPEWRITING copy job will be accepted. Apply H. Fukuda, 8-go-kan, Aoyama Apartment house, 1, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

UNIVERSITY graduate, wishes to teach Japanese conversation to American officers at their residence from 5 p.m. Also service available as a interpreter, translator and adviser.
Apply Box 46, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1945

The Time For Election

When will the general election be held? This is a vital question of universal interest, both at home and abroad, which the new Shidehara Government will have to decide quickly.

At the beginning of his term of office as Prime Minister, Prince Higashikuni declared that he would call an extraordinary session of the Diet in November to rush through the necessary minimum of changes in the election laws, dissolve the Diet immediately afterwards, and hold the general election in January so that the Government could go forward to more extensive reforms under the propulsive stimulus of a new Diet which would reflect the newer trend of the public more faithfully than the present Diet.

Later the Higashikuni Cabinet reversed this policy and indicated that it would first draw up a comprehensive plan for the complete reform of the whole parliamentary system. Such a plan would include radical changes in the franchise and office-holding requirements, proportionate representation, women suffrage, reorganization of the House of Peers, and other such sweeping innovations. These proposals were to be presented to the regular session of the Diet which would convene in the latter part of December and continue until the end of March. If the Diet completed its work of acting on these proposals by the end of its session in March, the general election would then be held in May or June. But if the Diet did not finish its work by then, the Diet would be kept on until it did, and the election would be correspondingly postponed.

The Higashikuni Cabinet having gone by the board, the new Shidehara Cabinet must decide what it will do: whether to call for a general election in January, or whether to wait until May or June or even later. The problem is complicated by the fact that the issue is extremely confused. There are liberals, conservatives, and a body of foreign opinion strongly favoring an early election. There are likewise liberals, conservatives, and a body of foreign opinion strongly favoring postponing the election as long as possible.

The liberals and the foreign observers who favor an early election argue that the present Diet should be turned out of office at the earliest possible date. It has already served too long and is completely out of touch with the newer trends of the public. It was elected under circumstances in which the old military bureaucracy exerted too much coercive influence on the outcome of the elections. It tacitly cooperated with the wartime policies of the militarists. Even with only slight changes in the present election laws, or even with no changes in the election laws at all, an election held today would result in the return of a Diet which would be far more liberal than the present one and which would represent the will of the people far more faithfully. Rather than to keep the old gang in power for even a day longer than necessary, it is preferable to rush the election of a new Diet even if such a Diet should not be as perfect as one which might later be elected after a longer period of preparation.

The conservatives who favor an early election are not saying anything, but apparently they figure that they stand a better chance of salvaging a part of their power by throwing themselves on the mercy of the people quickly than by delaying until the democratic tendencies should develop even more strongly than now.

The liberals and the foreign observers who favor postponing the election until May or June or even until a whole year later point to the fact that the masses are not yet sufficiently educated for democracy. Another year of intensive education will make the people far more democratic than they are now. Also the economic and social hardships which are bound to occur within the coming year will cause the people to move far more to the left than they are inclined to go at the present moment. An election held after all these influences have had time to operate and after the parliamentary structure has been thoroughly revamped will give Japan a much more democratic Diet than one which can be elected soon.

The conservatives who favor a late election are not saying anything, but apparently they figure that any delay will mean a postponement of the day of reckoning for them. They also probably hope that they can use this period to sabotage and delay and possibly to circumvent the program for the reform of the parliamentary structure so as to win a reprieve for themselves which will grant them that much longer lease of life.

Judging from the tone of the Japanese press and from other channels of public expression, there is no question as to which course the majority of the Japanese public prefer. Most emphatically they are demanding an early election. They are afraid that the present Diet, if allowed to stay on, will prove to be a drag on the efforts of the Government to revamp the parliamentary structure. They are afraid that the Cabinet itself, liberal as it is, will not move fast enough nor far enough unless it is constantly pushed by an insistent Diet. They are confident that a new Diet, even if elected immediately under present laws, will turn out to be sufficiently democratic to perform this necessary function. More extensive reforms and a more democratic Diet are needed, to be sure, but they can come step by step and the process can be continued indefinitely. The important thing is to get the process started immediately even on a modest scale, rather than to wait until summer or for a whole year for an impressive gala premiere.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, judging from the sentiments expressed by the various members of the Shidehara Cabinet and from the statement made by Prime Minister Shidehara himself it seems most likely that the new Government will accede to the popular demand for an early election. It is to be hoped that a definite decision will soon be forthcoming, for nothing will be so harmful to the progress of democracy as inactivity induced by uncertainty.

An Overcrowded Empire

"An overcrowded Empire."

It is a phrase descriptive of Japan that has been used so often it has become trite.

Figures in books and graphs and charts mean little to the mind untrained to such statistical data. Of what real use to most of us is to read percentages of population, acres that can be tilled, the average number of square feet allotted to the average man

The senses are more to be trusted, the sense of sight, of smell, of sound. If less scientifically accurate, still they are more intimate, an actual part of life, and the testimony that they bear is infinitely more convincing.

A long road stretches from the capital of Japan to Kyoto and now on to the western port of Kobe, a road that once played its part in history but that has fallen into disuse with the coming of the railway.

The Tokaido it is called, the Eastern Sea Road, for it lies as close unto the shores of the Pacific as the mountains and the jagged littoral of the island will permit. Some times it dips down to be kissed by the more daring waves that dash against the rocks to cast their dying spray upon its weathered stones. Again, it swerves upward suddenly, sharply, cruelly, to surmount some star-aspiring mountain range. Flat patch work fields of gold-green rice at times embrace it, the Tokaido shooting through their midst straight as an arrow or winding like a summer breeze, raised with its majestic border of tall trees above their mingled mud and water that the sunset's afterglow turns into a glorious mirror of pale pink.

Whether along the coast or through farmlands, the Tokaido swarms with a never-ceasing burden of humanity.

Low houses with overhanging eaves of time-blackened thatch lime both sides, and a thousand, thousand, thousand children dart from wide-opened doors into the roadway. In every home is glimpsed the housewife, a baby on her back, another one or two or three clustering about her knees.

On the road itself there passes from the sunrise till the sun goes down a ceaseless stream of workers. Men bent double drawing little carts, others bowed beneath the weight of huge burdens carried on the back; **children playing; women working—** overcrowded Empire that the eyes may see and believe.

Only in the high lonely mountains does this pageant of humanity fade from sight. There, the very solitude, the lack of human habitations and human beings, serves but to accent by its strangeness the congestion of the regions where men can scratch a scanty living from the soil **by patient labor.—F. H.**

DEMOCRACY IN JAPAN

Development Was Curbed by Growth of Fascism

Views on the future of democracy in Japan were expressed by Mr. Kojiro Sugimori, a noted sociologist, one of Japan's foremost thinkers and former professor of ethics at Waseda University, in an interview with a staff member of the Nippon Times. Mr. Sugimori's answers to a series of questions put by the Nippon Times staff members are as follows:

Q. The Potsdam Declaration states that "The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people." Thus, the declaration admits the existence of democratic tendencies in Japan, since it speaks of their "revival and strengthening." What are your opinions about our democratic trends?

A. The problem of democratic tendencies is a phenomenon which has the greatest relation with the opening of Japan to the world following the visit of Commodore Perry in 1853. Japan's contact with America improved with the arrival of Townsend Harris in 1858. He was the first American minister to Japan. His great stateship made a lasting contribution toward bringing about closer friendship between America and Japan. It was in 1868 that Japan of the Meiji Era began to emerge from feudalism. At first Japan was busy preparing for her international career and direct help from the State was required in making such preparations in the field of industry and economy. This stage continued until the tenth year of the Meiji era. There was no democratic trend noticeable during this period. This can be seen as early as the seventh year of the same era when Taisuke Itagaki failed in his democratic activity. The Japanese State had to undertake industrial enterprise at the beginning of her industrial career and the rise of any democratic tendency was impossible to realize. The State's direct undertaking of industrial enterprise and of fostering industry by giving State subsidies bore fruits by the 15th year of the same era. During this period the Government sold its industrial undertakings on a large scale to private hands at great advantages to the latter. I find in this the basic beginning for the formation of the Liberal Party (Jiyuto) by Taisuke Itagaki and the Progressive Party (Kaishinto) by Shigenobu Okuma both in the 14th year of Meiji. Both parties represented the democratic tendencies of Japan at that time. Mr. Itagaki's party represented the ideas of radical liberalism which were greatly influenced by the French Revolution, while Mr. Okuma's party represented the moderate democracy of the Anglo-American type. The Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 changed the international situation and caused Japan to revert toward centralization. An example may be found in the enthusiastic protection and lavish subsidies given by the Government to industries directly supporting the war, such as the shipping and steel manufacturing industries.

Then came the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. The condition of Japan, in which the two wars with China and Russia were fought, was not encouraging for the development of any democratic trend, and the people had to wait until the First World War to develop their democratic tendencies. The strengthening of democratic principles throughout the world with President Woodrow Wilson coping as the central personage, greatly influenced the Japanese people, who, thereafter, showed vigorous development. Democratic tendencies were manifested in our Government policies and measures to a certain extent. Many in the nation's press and academic world came to advocate democratic principles.

These tendencies, however, came to show a gradual decline during the closing stages of World War I. This does not simply indicate that the civilian population in Japan has returned to their conservative tendencies. On the contrary, the influence of the Soviet revolution had exercised a potent influence on Japanese psychology. A sudden economic crisis swept over Japan on March 15, 1920. During the war the Japanese export business had become highly active due to the suspension of industrial production in Europe and America. This abrupt economic phenomenon of March 1920 was caused by the reopening of industrial production in other countries. A big slump in stock market quotations and runs on the banks took place extensively. This event was utilized for the extension of bolshevism. In the United States, Wilson had to make his political retreat, while in England the Liberal Party dropped from first-rate to a third-rate political party. Thus, the lowest ebb of democracy was seen everywhere. This was reflected in the democratic trend in Japan. Our domestic conditions also discouraged democracy here.

From about 1930 there appeared a new trend of Marxian Socialism on the one hand and Fascism, on the other.

Q. Do you believe that the growth and decline of democratic tendencies in Japan have been due solely to external circumstance such as you have just pointed out, or were they due to their internal weaknesses?

A. I believe internal defects are also responsible for the past decline in our democratic tendencies. Democracy was called "liberal democracy" during the beginning of modern times, as can be seen in the history of England. This is a significant fact. During the 17th and 18th centuries, individualism made a remarkable advance in England due to the existence of her active handicraft industries. In the field of politics, individualism grew into liberalism. With the widening of the portals of liberalism, democracy made a come back and grew into a new power. Such is the mission of modern democracy and no future development can be conceived apart from this fact. Of course, the development of the machine industry formed the ideal environment for the progress of modern democracy. This is why modern democracy has shown its greatest and most representatative development in the United States.

Japan has a peculiar history of having advanced from her economic agricultural stage abruptly into the machine industry age, as shown by the history of the early Meiji years. Thus, we lacked the period in the history of our democratic tendencies to develop individualism. It is apparent that without such a period of preparations, no sane and safe development of democracy is possible. It is thus necessary that in order to make up for this defect, we should foster and develop perfect individualism.

Furthermore, our feudalism continued up to the time of the machine age and thus we have remnants of feudalism in our present-day society, which have been arresting the progress of our democratic tendencies.

Q. The Allied Nations are expecting Japan to become a democratic nation. What do you think will be the future democratic trend in this country?

Democracy has made its comparatively rapid progress in those countries where industry is highly developed. American democracy is most advanced but its period of preparation came from England. The United States has had a better and longer preparatory period for her democratic development than the European Continent and the Asiatic countries where a change from agriculture to modern industry took place very abruptly.

Japan now is obliged to revive and strengthen her democratic tendencies because of the express desire of the Potsdam Declaration. It is necessary for those who make a late start to catch up with those who have already made an early advance. Only by such endeavors can the latecomers make up for their early negligence and losses sustained thereby. I have long desired that Japan should be thoroughly democratized, and we should certainly take the present opportunity to effect such an advance. As I have already pointed out, the development of democracy in some of the Occidental countries had individualism for its background. While this is a historical fact, it is also logically so. I have always recognized a thorough-going individualism as a necessity to get the best view of the world. But what is meant by a thoroughgoing individualism? It means that democracy recognizes each individual and is thoroughly conscious of his being a part of the whole universe. In other words, each individual is charged with the duty of being responsible to improve the universe to the best of his ability. This means that he must improve, defend and stimulate the progress of world culture. The bes view of the world is very simple in structure: it is like a single tree, on one side of which lies thorough-going individualism and on the other endeavors for the protection and stimulation of world culture and progress. Between these two, there is a unitary relationship. Thorough-going individualism may be likened to a root, while endeavors to defend and stimulate world culture may be likened to the flower or the fruit. Any organized body between the two poles has the importance of the trunk. Thus, ideally speaking, it is essential that democracy should be thorough-going in individualism, on one hand, and carry out its object of guiding and protecting world culture and progress, on the other. That is to say, within democracy should be realized neighborliness, regionalism as well as universalism, each of which should have its rightful place within its sphere. It is in this sense that I have been in favor of a new cosmopolitanism. We should endeavor to assist the development and progress of democracy in this country **so that it may be able to participate in the sane advance of world democracy and make a moral contribution toward such a growth.**

DEVELOPMENT OF MEDICINE

Tremendous Advances Made During Past 80 Years

I

In olden times medicine as practised or studied in this country was mainly "Kampo", or Chinese medicine, with such additional clinical lore as was gleaned by native experience and therapeutic methods fashioned by native genius.

Towards the end of the Tokugawa Era (in the 1860's), different schools of medicine criss-crossed each other and a complicated situation developed. The Dutch, Chinese and Dutch combined, and pure Western schools vied with each other. The advocates of the scientific medicine of the West, however, had the hardest lot, hampered at every turn by the closed-door policy of the Tokugawa Shogunate. But the times changed and the seclusion policy of the Yedo Government could not stem the tide of civilization and with the opening of Japan's ports to the West in 1848, the merits of the scientific medicine of the West came to be recognized by the intellectual class of this country.

The Meiji Restoration (1868) swept away the evils of feudalistic tradition and with them the obstacles to the adoption of the scientific medicine as developed in Europe. The Government proclamation of March 7, 1862, may be considered a landmark in the history of Japanese medicine as ushering in a new era of experimental medicine, for the proclamation gave official sanction to the adoption of Western medicine in this country. From this time on physicians and surgeons were engaged from abroad and Government medical colleges were established.

Meiji Era and After

There were in 1941 in Japan proper 27 Government, public and private medical colleges including the renowned medical department of Tokyo Imperial University. Each year these institutions turned out 2,300 or more graduates. The number of registered practising physicians and surgeons in 1938 was 51,837. The number of medical scientists holding the doctor's degree was 11,894 in 1939, engaged in instructing and training rising scientists. Besides the regular medical colleges, there are innumerable specialist institutes.

A brief survey of the development of medical science after the advent of Meiji era reveals that during this period medical knowledge was imported chiefly from Germany, but it was only after the outbreak of the First European War that the medical men in this country got an opportunity of manifesting their full abilities. Instead of going abroad, they had then to study by themselves and develop upon what had been transplanted by the earlier scholars.

The present state of the science is due to the painstaking researches and laborious efforts of the pioneer scientists in those early days. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that Japan occupies a place in the first rank among medically advanced countries of the world.

Medical science has made phenomenal advancement in the past 20 years, led chiefly by the development of bacteriology, the discovery of innumerable viruses, which in turn have been instrumental in the advancement of immunology, serology, chemotherapy, etc.

Endocrinology

Advance in this field has served to accelerate the progress in anatomy, physiology, pathology and pharmacology, proving highly effective in clinics and therapeutics. Further in cooperation with organic chemistry, extraction and synthetic production of pure hormones have new been made possible.

Here too, in conjunction with organic chemistry properties of hormones have been clarified and the success in synthetic production has led to the exploration of the still unenlightened field of physiology, pathology and pharmacology, the result of which has been employed in clinics in numerous instances.

Discovery of Radioactive Elements

Progress and improvement made in X-ray generators, discovery of radium and other radioactive elements, discovery of neutron, electron and proton in the atomic physics, and the artificial production of radioactive elements have served to hasten the progress in the science of radioactivity, leading to its application in manifold directions such as diagnosis, therapeutics, etc. Its effect in the curbing of heredity is also studied in recent years.

Numerous treatises have been contributed up to the present in the field of bacteriology, and outstanding work has been done in this field of medical science. Surveying chronologically the following may be mentioned among the more important contributions.

Discovery of spirochaeta iktero-haemorrhagiae japonica by Dr. Ryukichi Inada, Professor at Fukuoka Medical College and Mr. Yasushi Ido, Assistant Professor of the same college in 1915 was an outstanding work during the Taisho era (1912-1926); in 1917 Dr. Kenzo Futaki and Dr. Kikutaro Ishiwara of the Infectious Diseases Research Institute discovered spirochaeta of rat-bite disease; in the course of 1914-1917 bacillus of cholera infantum was discovered by Dr. Seinosuke Ohara and Mr. Mitsugu Minoda; in 1925 research on tularaemia infectious from the hare was reported by Dr. Hachiro Ohara; since 1923 researches on rickettsia tsutsugamushi had been conducted by Dr. Matao Nagayo, Chief of the Infectious Diseases Research Institute, Doctors Yoneji Miyagawa, Tokushiro Mitamura, and Takeo Tamiya of the same institute, as well as by Dr. Norio Ogata, Professor of Chiba Medical College, and Dr. Rinya Kawamura of Niigata Medical College, and these as well as the researches on typhus mandschuricus and typhus exanthematicus by Dr. Makoto Kodama in 1932 had been the forerunner which led to the numerous researches on the same disease in this country. The same remark applies to the research of preventive inoculation against rabies by Dr. Shinkichi Umeno in 1923-1924 and also to that of hemophile bacillus by the experimental researches on the composition of blood which is essential in the culture of influenza-bacillus by Dr. Masaichi Terada since 1921.

Mention should also be made of the culturing process of anaerobic bacillus developed by Dr. Shogo Hosoya of the Infectious Diseases Research Institute in 1926; research on streptococcus, especially hemolytic streptococcus by Dr. Rokuzo Kobayashi, Professor at Keio University since the advent of the Showa era (1926); research on immunization against pestis by Dr. Kikuo Kurauchi of the Dairen Sanitary Research Institute in 1936; studies on smallpox virus by Dr. Nakamura, Professor at Hokkaido Imperial University, since 1920, as well as by Dr. Toyoichi Otahara, Professor at Kumamoto Medical College on the same subject in 1924, and subsequently on smallpox by Dr. Jokai Iguchi of the Metropolitan Police Board.

(To Be Continued)

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, October 10

THE THREAT OF STARVATION

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The people in general have not as yet been overtaken by starvation, but it is a fact that starvation is steadily approaching them. The foodstuff supply situation has been worsening day after day, though it may be due partly to the pre-harvest period of rice. It is utterly impossible for one to sustain life on the current foodstuffs ration. Well-to-do people have already purchased several bales of rice, wheat, sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes in preparation for winter. They do not mind the prices. It is said that one bale of rice which was sold at several hundred yen before is now being sold at several thousand yen.

Less well-to-do people go out into the country and buy potatoes, vegetables and small quantities of rice and carry them home on their backs. The prices are never low, but they are forced to buy for the sake of their families. The majority which constitutes the masses are unable even to buy these foodstuffs. They feel uncertainty about the future food situation, and on the eve of winter, they are helpless.

As Colonel Kramer points out, if this state of affairs is allowed to go as it is, there is fear that many persons will die of starvation in the coming winter.

What will come after a defeated war is patent in the light of examples in Europe—the intensification of inflation, the shortage of foodstuffs and the consequent extreme difficulties in the livelihood of the people. The present conditions in this country are several grades better than those of various defeated countries of Europe but can we be at ease on that account?

Our country has been known as a country of plenty but an examination of the average crops of rice and miscellaneous cereals of the period between 1934 and 1938 reveals that the rate of self-sufficiency was 75 per cent. Now with this 75 per cent self-sufficiency we must feed 75,000,000 people in this small country. Agricultural administration hereafter will constitute the most important branch of administration. This fact will never change irrespective of the change of the Cabinet or that of the Minister of Agriculture. Therefore, the agricultural authorities of the Government must handle their work with utmost discretion and foresight.

The food issue is grim and its solution is most urgent. To overcome the difficulties in the pre-harvest season it is all right to implore the Allied Headquarters for help, but before doing so we ourselves must make all possible endeavors. Even if the undesirable weather conditions render the attainment of an average year's crop difficult, is it now possible for us to go through the present food crisis safely if the farmers' offer of rice for State purchase goes well? Have proper measures been taken in this regard? A mere notice from the administration authorities will never do. If the masses are to be given the "freedom of starvation," it will render the result of the defeat more miserable.

FRANK U.S. VIEW OF JAPAN

Statesmen Not Making Concrete Efforts for Welfare

Following is a commentary on the Far East by United States Senator Elbert D. Thomas, according to a Domei Washington dispatch dated September 28.

"Five years ago amid pomp and ceremony Japan signed the tri-partite alliance with the German Nazis and Italian Fascists. The announced intention was to introduce a new order into Europe and East Asia and to guarantee world peace. The actual intention was to spread tyranny and to over-awe the world by threat of force.

"That tripartite alliance lies prostrate among the ruins of the hopes. The Nazis and Fascists are gone. Their leaders are dead in disgrace. The military rulers of Japan, exposed in all their inefficiency and selfish greed, are toppled from control. Those guilty of war crimes indeed await trial for their misdeeds. The Allied military forces which wiped out the sea and air strength of the tripartite Axis and which held an unbroken series of victories over the land forces of Japan now garrison such portions of the Axis as they choose to occupy.

"Yesterday Hirohito, Emperor of Japan, paid a formal call upon the Supreme Commander of Allied Occupation. For the first time he met the officer to whose authority the Emperor is now subject and whose instructions he must fulfil.

Why has so great a change occurred?

The answer lies deeper than the obvious fact that Allied spirit and determination prevailed over the best opposition that Japan could offer. Military might crushed Japan as it had crushed Germany and Italy but beyond the strength of Allied armies, navies and air fleets was the power of democracy of freedom. Autocratic nations such as Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy do not draw upon great reservoirs of liberty and justice for their inspiration; like the military masters of Japan they forced their helpless people to submission. Democracies are strong because the citizens not only share the burdens of government but help to determine what national policies shall be; people guide and counsel their leaders instead of being forced into submission.

Japan has suffered grievously because within the five years of her tripartite axis she followed evil ways. Militarists who had long misled the empire betrayed the nation's best interests and brought the country to destruction. The consequences of these errors and the inevitable distress they caused to all the people of Japan cannot be quickly remedied.

By surrender, however, and by the obligation of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to carry out policies established by the occupation authorities for the future conduct of Japan, a new era is in prospect.

Japan is being rapidly disarmed; her complete demilltarization is inevitable. With the arrest of ultra nationalist and militarist leaders in every field of activity the land is being cleansed of those who have led to disaster. Japan's punishment of war criminals, repeal of discrimination laws and reform of legal police and penal systems will go far to convince the world that Japan is on the way to readmission to the society of civilized peoples.

All this can be, and, in the absence of Japanese cooperation, will be performed by occupation officials acting independently of the Japanese Government. The United Nations hope that unilateral action will not be necessary. Japan itself may if it so desires play a major role in the reformation.

Changes for instance in form of government initiated by the Japanese people or by their government in the direction of modifying its feudal and authoritation tendencies will be permitted and favored by the occupation authorities.

In the event that effectuation of such change involves use of force by the Japanese people or by the government against persons who may oppose such changes, the Supreme Commander is under instructions not to intervene unless security of his forces is involved or unless the objective of occupation is imperilled.

Thus far, however, statements of influential Japanese show little factual evidence that Japan realizes the inevitability of reformation. Statesmen whose interviews have been published or who have broadcast their views over the radio have been more concerned with exculpating themselves from responsibility or with pleading for magnanimity than with constructive efforts for the future welfare of their nation.

Immediate arrest by Japan and subsequent punishment of war criminals and of those who committed atrocities against helpless prisoners would go far to convince the democratic world that Japan means what she says when she talks about her desire to be readmitted to the followship of world society.